

OLD MILL CLOSE, HIGH STREET

MALDON

ESSEX

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING



Essex County Council

FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT

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**OLD MILL CLOSE, HIGH STREET,
MALDON,
ESSEX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL-TRENCHING**

Client: E. J. Taylor and Sons Ltd

Planning Reference: MAL/1374/04

NGR: TL 85150 07075

Site Code: MD 37

ECC FAU Project Number: 1697

Oasis Index Number: essexcou1-21779

Date of Fieldwork: 14th to 17th November and 5th December 2006

SUMMARY

A trial-trenching evaluation was carried out by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit at Old Mill Close, on the north side of Maldon High Street, as a condition on planning consent before a residential development by E.J. Taylor and Sons Ltd. A trial-trench was excavated to evaluate each area of new build (Trenches A and B).

In trench A, four closely-spaced ditches dated to the late 12th/early 13th-century were aligned at right angles to the High Street. One of the ditches was cut by a late 12th/early 13th-century pit. The ditches most likely represent a medieval property boundary which was frequently renewed, or possibly ditches either side of an alleyway between neighbouring tenements. The other features in trench A were two possible 18th-century rubbish pits, and two modern post-holes. Trench B revealed a 15th/16th-century post-hole and a large, deep, probably recent, area of disturbance.

The boundary ditches in trench A are dated later than the foundation and initial development of the town in the 10th/11th centuries and probably relate to a subsequent period of growth and consolidation.

Following consultation with the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team monitoring officer, no further archaeological work is required.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial-trenching evaluation at Old Mill Close, Maldon carried out before a residential development, consisting of the construction of two small blocks of flats. The evaluation was undertaken by the Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit (ECC FAU) on behalf of E. J. Taylor and Sons Ltd under the terms of a condition on the planning consent (MAL/1374/04), in accordance with Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on Archaeology and Planning (DoE 1990). The work was monitored by the Essex County Council Historic Environment Management team (ECC HEM) and was carried out in accordance with the Archaeological Brief prepared by ECC HEM (2006) and the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by ECC FAU (2006).

Copies of this report are supplied to E. J. Taylor and Sons Ltd, ECC HEM, and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record. A digital copy of this report will form part of the OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). The site archive will be stored at Colchester Museum.

2.0 THE SITE

2.1 Location

The development site lies on Old Mill Close, a narrow L-shaped access road on the north side of Maldon High Street (Fig. 1). Commercial premises and houses are situated to the immediate north, south and west, and a public car park to the immediate east. North of the site, the ground falls steeply towards the Blackwater Estuary.

The residential development will consist of one small block of flats in each of the two arms (henceforth referred to as the northern and western development areas) of the L-shaped access road. A driveway and car parking spaces will accompany the flats.

2.2 Geology

The geology consists of London Clay. Within the London Clay are seams and pockets of clay and gravel. The water table was encountered c. 0.9m below the existing ground level when the trial-trenching took place.

2.3 History and archaeology

The following information is derived from the historic town assessment for Maldon prepared by Medlycott (1998), and the Essex County Council Historic Environment Record (EHER).

The remains of a Saxon burh (a fortified earthwork), constructed by King Edward the Elder in 916, lie beneath the west half of Maldon. The town is conjectured to have developed around the east gate of the burh in the Late Saxon period. It appears probable that the burh and a quay on The Hythe were linked by a Late Saxon forerunner of the present-day High Street. Archaeological investigations along the south side of the High Street revealed the remains of 10th/11th-century timber buildings, ditches and pits (EHER 7722, 7725, 7727 and 14755). A trial-trenching evaluation to the rear of numbers 77 to 79, on the north side of the street, uncovered some of the earliest land-divisions so far found in the town, consisting of shallow boundary ditches containing Saxon pottery (EHER 46097).

Maldon was the second largest town in Essex when the Domesday survey took place in 1086. It was granted its charter by Henry II in 1171. Medlycott has inferred from the spacing and positioning of the present-day High Street property boundaries that their medieval forebears extended for between 40m and 80m back from the High Street. The development area probably lies in an area of medieval back yards. An archaeological watching brief found medieval rubbish pits dating to the 12th-14th centuries underneath the car park to the immediate east (EHER 45141).

The development area contained wooden sheds and workshops in the late 19th and 20th centuries. More recently, it was the site for brick and concrete garages.

3.0 OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project refer to *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). A major research topic is the origins and development of towns, and their social and economic organisation (Ayres 2000, 30-1).

The specific objectives of the trial-trenching were:

- To record any evidence of the Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval town, to assist the formation of an understanding of the topographical development of the High Street and its backlands;
- To record any artefacts or environmental material (e.g. plant remains) that might help understand the character of Late Saxon and medieval settlement;
- To evaluate the significance of the above evidence, if present, to enable a decision to be made on whether further archaeological investigation is required.

4.0 METHOD

The trial-trenching was undertaken in accordance with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (IFA 1999), and the Association of Local Government Officers' *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). The ECC FAU is a registered archaeological organisation with the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

The ECC FAU uses its own recording system to record all uncovered archaeological deposits and features (ECC FAU 2006). The minimum sample sizes are 50% for self-contained features (e.g. pits and post-holes), and 10% for linear features (e.g. ditches and gullies). Plans are drawn at a scale of 1:20 and sections at a scale of 1:10. Digital photographs and monochrome and colour prints are taken of significant features and of work in progress. Each context is individually numbered and is recorded on individual pro-forma sheets.

Two trenches were stripped under archaeological supervision by a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket. Trench A in the north of the development area measured 13.8m by 1.7m, and trench B in the west 9.2m by 0.9m. Trench A lay within the footprint of one the two buildings. Trench B was sited in a passageway for a driveway, that was to pass beneath the upper floor of the other building. The intended width of trench B (1.7m) had to be halved, because it was found to lie alongside an electricity cable. The overburden in the trench became gradually deeper towards the south, to a point where it exceeded 1.3m deep. It was not removed where this occurred, partly for reasons of safety, and also due to the fact that it extended below the water table.

5.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The trial-trenching revealed archaeological features in both trenches, although most lay in trench A (Figs 1 to 3). The features cut London Clay and were present beneath 0.7m to 1.3m+ of modern overburden. Within the overburden were pieces of oyster shell and animal bone, and post-medieval/modern glass, tile, wood, pottery, bricks and mortar. Full details of the archaeological trenches and recorded contexts are presented in Appendices 1 and 2.

5.1 Trench A (Figs 2 and 4)

Trench A contained four ditches (15, 20, 24 and 30), four pits (1, 3, 22 and 33) and two post-holes (11 and 13).

The ditches were aligned at right angles to the High Street and were closely spaced. They were generally shallow, apart from ditch 30, which was nearly 0.7m deep. In all of them were sherds of late 12th/early 13th-century pottery and small amounts of oyster shell and animal bone. Ditch 30 contained the most pottery (over 300g) and cut ditch 15. The uppermost fills of ditches 20 and 30 contained several pieces of post-medieval brick and/or tile, although it is likely that these were intrusive.

Pit 33 cut ditch 20 and also contained late 12th/early 13th-century pottery. It was nearly 0.3m deep and had a dish-shaped profile.

Pits 1 and 3 at the west end of the trench were recorded, but not excavated. They contained 18th-century glass and pottery.

Pit 22 at the east end of the trench was broad and shallow and cut ditches 20 and 24. It contained no finds. The stratigraphic relationship between the pit and the ditches suggests that the pit is dated c. 1200 or later.

Post-holes 11 and 13 were similar and were probably related. Both were approximately square and contained pieces of wood and post-medieval brick. Post-hole 11 cut ditch 30, and post-hole 13 cut ditch 15. At the bottom of post-hole 11 was a flat off-cut of wood, which had probably been used as a post-pad for a wooden post. It is assumed that post-holes 11 and 13 belong to the 19th/20th-century wooden sheds and workshops that formerly lay across this part of site.

5.2 Trench B (Fig. 3)

In trench B were a deposit of greyish brown clay (45), and an elongated post-hole (46). The post-hole was severely truncated and was very shallow. It cut London Clay and contained three sherds of 15th/16th-century pottery. Deposit 45 extended below the overburden (44) and the water-table, and appears to have been the fill of a large intrusion. It contained no finds and was not excavated. It is unlikely to have been significantly earlier than the modern overburden.

6.0 FINDS, by Joyce Compton

Small groups of finds were recovered from seventeen contexts, across both trenches, although almost all of the finds were recovered from trench A. All of the material has been recorded by count and weight, in grams, by context. Full details can be found in Appendix 3. The major component is pottery of mainly medieval date, amounting to seventy-five sherds, weighing 1294g, and found in fifteen contexts. The pottery forms the subject of a separate report. All of the finds are described by category below.

6.1 Medieval and later pottery, by Helen Walker

A small quantity of pottery, totalling seventy-eight sherds, weighing 1276g was excavated from fifteen contexts. In trench A, pottery first appears in the sequence in the top fill of ditch 15 (fill 16) and comprises an early medieval ware sagging base sherd. Its fabric contains very sparse flecks of shell and is grey-firing rather than the more typical orange-brown colour. Above this, surface finds context 27 produced single abraded sherds of shell-tempered ware and possible Late Saxon Thetford-type ware, which flourished between the 10th and 11th centuries.

Later in the sequence the fills of ditches 20, 24 and 30 all produced similar pottery, comprising mainly early medieval ware, medieval coarse ware and examples of shell-tempered wares. Much of the early medieval ware has a similar fabric to that of the sherd in the earlier context 16. Several sherds from different ditch fills are so similar that they are probably from the same vessels, but the only actual joining sherds noted are between fills 21 and 25 of ditches 20 and 24 respectively. The similarity would suggest that the ditches were infilled at the same time or that the fills have been disturbed. Featured sherds comprise an early medieval ware beaded cooking pot rim datable to the 12th century and single examples of B2 and B4 rims, perhaps from bowls, with the slightly later date of c.1200. The presence

of early medieval ware and medieval coarse ware together would also suggest a later 12th to early 13th century date.

The fact that the pottery from context 16, at the bottom of the sequence, is similar to that from these ditches would suggest that the Thetford-type ware from the intervening surface find context is residual. Pottery similar to that from ditches 20/24/30 was also found in charcoal spread 17. Early medieval pottery found in pit 33 is quite different in character from that of the previous contexts, consisting mainly of sherds from an early medieval ware vessel with rilled sides, patchy orange/brown surfaces and a dark grey core. The latest pottery found in trench A is from pit 3, which produced a sherd of Staffordshire-type white salt-glazed stoneware dating from the second quarter of the 18th century.

A small amount of pottery was excavated from trench B, none is early medieval. Post-hole 46 produced sherds datable to the 15th/16th centuries. Finds collected from the spoil heap (context 48) produced a mixture of pottery including a sherd from a 13th to 14th century Mill Green ware jug. The pottery from overburden context 44 is all post-medieval, the latest dating to c.1800.

The upper part of the High Street was the first part of Maldon to be settled, occupation having taken place by the early 10th century (Medlycott 1998, 19). Unpublished excavations from this part of the town (The Chequers, Lloyds Bank and Tesco sites) have all produced pottery as early as the 10th and 11th centuries. The present site is clearly later, producing 12th to early 13th century pottery, and may represent later settlement spreading to the rear of the High Street.

6.2 Brick and tile

Five fragments of roof tile, total weight 274g, came from four contexts. Most is probably post-medieval, but the pieces in the fills of ditches 20 and 30 (trench A) are associated with medieval pottery and may be medieval also. Brick fragments came from two contexts in trench A. Those from the top fill of ditch 30 are too small for further comment, but the abraded fragment from post-hole 13 has a measurable depth of 50mm. This suggests a late 17th to early 18th century date (Ryan 1995, 95).

6.3 Glass

Two items of glass were recorded. The lower half from a cylindrical wine bottle in the fill of pit 1 (trench A) is a probable 18th-century type. A small vessel body sherd was unstratified in trench B. The sherd is weathered and dates to the post-medieval period and could be

perhaps as early as 17th century. The glass wine bottle base has been discarded on health and safety grounds.

6.4 Mortar

Fragments of mortar were found in the fills of post-hole 13 and pit 33 (both trench A). Those from post-hole 13 are probably modern, but the third, large, piece is from a medieval context (fill 34). The mortar mix of this piece includes numerous small fragments of brick.

6.5 Animal bone

Seven contexts produced animal bone, amounting to forty-one pieces, weighing 672g. The bone is from medieval contexts, except for that retrieved from trench B. Amounts are too small for meaningful comment, but the bone most probably represents food waste.

6.6 Shell

Shell (55 pieces, weighing 696g) was recovered from seven contexts, all of medieval date except for the fill of pit 1 (trench A). Most of the assemblage comprises oyster, but whelks were noted in fill 31 of ditch 30 and garden snails in the fills of ditches 24 and 30. Oyster was recovered from all seven contexts; a total of forty-two valves was recorded, representing a minimum of twenty-one individuals. No shell was recovered from trench B.

6.7 Other finds categories (Trench A)

A fragment of iron from the fill of pit 33 may be a horseshoe terminal and a piece of unworked stone, highly micaceous and probably not naturally-occurring in Essex, was found in the primary fill, 32, of ditch 30.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The four ditches and the pit in trench A are the earliest features, dating to the late 12th/early 13th century. Although some of the pottery from these features is potentially of 10th or 11th century date it is clearly residual. The ditches are interpreted as the remains of a boundary or alleyway between two tenements on the north side of the High Street. Ditch 30 cuts ditch 15 and demonstrates that not all of the ditches were in use at the same time. One possible explanation for the number of late 12th/early 13th-century ditches is that the boundary was repeatedly redefined over a relatively short period of time. Alternatively, the ditches were paired and the tenements were separated by a ditched alleyway. If an alleyway was first

represented by ditches 15 and 24, then the stratigraphy demonstrates that it was subsequently redefined by ditches 20 and 30

This evidence of property boundaries supplements previously excavated evidence from Maldon and reaffirms that both sides of the High Street were lined with tenements from the early medieval period onwards. The boundary ditches suggest that tenements on the north side of the High Street extended at least 70m back from the street frontage by the late 12th/early 13th century. The rubbish pits recorded in the car park immediately to the east of the site (EHER 45141) are of similar date to the ditches, providing further evidence of the date and extent of settlement. Evidence of later medieval and post-medieval finds and features was very limited, although continued development is implied by surviving boundaries and buildings.

8.0 ASSESSMENT

The most significant evidence revealed by the trial-trenching evaluation is the boundary ditches and pit in trench A, dating to the late 12th/early 13th century. These survived beneath 0.7m of modern overburden with minimal truncation, suggesting more extensive survival of medieval features in the vicinity of trench A. By contrast, trench B was severely disturbed to a depth of 1.3m or more, and only an isolated late medieval post-hole survived there. The western development area, around trench B, is known to have been extensively disturbed by services and the survival of significant archaeological remains in that area is extremely unlikely.

Finds quantities are all too small for further finds work to be worthwhile. The small amount of pottery from features in trench A gives a consistent early medieval date and there is nothing in the remainder of the finds assemblage which would contradict this dating. All of the finds should be retained, except for the post-medieval and modern material.

The evidence of boundary ditches in trench A helps to interpret the topography and development of the area north of the High Street. The boundary ditches are dated later than the town's foundation and initial development in the 10th/11th centuries and probably belong to a later phase of growth and consolidation in the late 12th/early 13th century, possibly as an extension of earlier tenements along the street frontage. The full extent of development along the High Street at this date is uncertain, although it seems likely that the built-up area extended from at least Gate Street 250m to the west to Butt Lane 200m to the east.

Despite the survival of early medieval features in trench A, enlargement of the trench for further investigation was considered unlikely to add any useful new information, given the limited area of the new building. Following a site meeting and consultation with the ECC HEM monitoring officer it was decided that no further archaeological work was necessary.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DATA

Dimensions in metres

Tr.	Length	Width	Depth	Coordinates
A	13.8	1.75	0.8	TL 85164 07083 TL 85177 07077
B	9.2	0.9	0.7 – 1.3	TL 85140 07067 TL 85138 07058

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DATA

Dimensions (Length x Width x Depth) in metres. Context numbers 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 18 and 19 not used

Trench A			
No.	Category	Description	Date
1	Pit	>0.63 x >0.4 x >0.25. Filled by 2	18th C. +
2	Deposit	Single fill of 1. Below 37	18th C. +
3	Pit	1.24 x 0.88 x ?. Filled by 4	18th C. +
4	Deposit	Single fill of 3. Below 37	18th C. +
11	Post-hole	0.74 x 0.7 x ?. Filled by 12. Cuts 31	19th/20th C.
12	Deposit	Single fill of 11. Below 37	19th/20th C.
13	Post-hole	0.7 x 0.6 x 0.4. Filled by 14. Cuts 16	19th/20th C.
14	Deposit	Single fill of 13. Below 37	19th/20th C.
15	Ditch	>1.7 x 1.7 x 0.45. Filled by 16 and 29. Cuts 42	12th/13th C.
16	Deposit	Top fill of 15. Cut by 13 and 30. Below 17	12th/13th C.
17	Deposit	Charcoal spread, possibly part of 15. Above 16. Below 37	12th/13th C.
20	Ditch	>1.72 x 2 x 0.49. Filled by 21 and 35	12th/13th C.
21	Deposit	Top fill of 20. Cut by 33	12th/13th C.
22	Pit	>0.6 x 0.8 x 0.2. Filled by 23. Cuts 21 and 25	12th/13th C. +
23	Deposit	Single fill of 22. Below 37	12th/13th C. +
24	Ditch	>1.8 x 0.85 x 0.29. Filled by 25	12th/13th C.
25	Deposit	Single fill of 24. Cut by 22	12th/13th C.
26	Artefacts	Surface finds, pit 3	-
27	Artefacts	Surface finds, ditch 15	-
28	Artefacts	Surface finds, ditch 20	-
29	Deposit	Primary fill of 15	12th/13th C.
30	Ditch	>1.7 x 2.5 x 0.68. Filled by 31, 32 and 36. Cuts 16	12th/13th C.
31	Deposit	Top fill of ditch 30. Cut by 11	12th/13th C.
32	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 30	12th/13th C.
33	Pit	0.7 x >0.42 x 0.28. Filled by 34. Cuts 21	12th/13th C.
34	Deposit	Single fill of 33. Below 37	12th/13th C.
35	Deposit	Primary fill of 20	12th/13th C.
36	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch 30	12th/13th C.
37	Deposit	Overburden, 0.75 thick. Above 2, 4, 17, 12, 14, 23 and 34. Below 39. Contains 41	19th/20th C.
38	Artefacts	Unstratified	-
39	Deposit	Brick rubble and mortar. Above 37. Below 40	19th/20th C.
40	Deposit	Brick rubble and soil. Above 39	19th/20th C.
41	Deposit	Dump of oyster shell and mortar within 37	19th/20th C.
42	Deposit	Gravel. ?Natural deposit. Cut by 42	Undated

Trench B			
No.	Category	Description	Date
43	Deposit	Concrete and sand below tarmac surface. Above 44	20th C.
44	Deposit	Overburden, 0.7 to 1.3+ thick. Above 45 and 47. Below 43	19th/20th C.
45	Deposit	Layer or fill of cut feature. Below 44	Undated
46	Post-hole	0.55 x 0.4 x 0.07. Filled by 47	15th/16th C. +
47	Deposit	Single fill of 46. Below 44	15th/16th C. +
48	Artefacts	Unstratified finds from spoil heap	-

APPENDIX 3: FINDS DATA

Finds data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
2	1	1	6	Shell; oyster, one valve	-
		1	462	Glass, wine bottle, cylindrical base and body sherd, iridescent surface weathering (Discarded)	18th C
		2	94	Roof tile fragments, both with peg holes	Post med.
4	3	1	24	Pottery; body sherd, white stoneware plate	18th C
14	13	2	88	Mortar fragments	-
		1	20	Wood fragment (Discarded)	-
		1	320	Brick fragment, abraded, depth 50mm	Post med.
16	15	1	10	Animal bone; scapula fragment, encrusted	-
		2	72	Shell; oyster, one valve and fragment	-
		1	20	Pottery; base sherd	Medieval
17	Deposit	3	12	Pottery; joining body sherds	Medieval
21	20	10	142	Animal bone; ?cattle humerus, distal end; femur, unfused, medium-sized mammal; fragments inc ribs, large mammal	-
		6	62	Shell; oyster, four valves and fragments	-
		1	18	Mortar with large cockle shell inclusion	-
		1	26	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
		7	72	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
25	24	12	350	Animal bone; mandible, pelvis and long bone fragments, large mammal	-
		3	2	Shell; oyster fragment; garden snail fragments	-
		3	20	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval
26	Finds	2	26	Pottery; body sherds	Post med.
27	Finds	1	2	Clinker (Discarded)	-
		2	56	Pottery; body sherds, abraded, one shell-tempered	Medieval
28	Finds	1	10	Pottery; rim sherd	Medieval
31	30	9	48	Animal bone; fragments, inc unfused bird bones	-
		32	440	Shell; oyster, twenty-six valves and fragments; whelk x 2	-
		2	4	Brick fragments	Undated
		1	148	Roof tile fragment	Med/post med.
		11	192	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
32	30	1	112	Animal bone; metacarpus, distal end, cattle	-
		7	84	Shell; oyster, six valves; garden snail	-
		1	136	Natural stone, highly micaceous	-
		11	130	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Medieval
34	33	1	30	Iron object, pierced (possible horseshoe terminal)	-
		7	4	Animal bone; scapula and tibia, both unfused, small mammal; fragments inc rib	-
		4	30	Shell; oyster, four valves	-
		1	310	Mortar with small brick inclusions	-
		14	220	Pottery; base and body sherds	Medieval
38	u/s	3	28	Pottery; body sherds	Medieval

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
44	u/s	1	1	Vessel glass body sherd, weathered surfaces	Post med.
		1	6	Roof tile fragment	Post med.
		9	378	Pottery; rim and body sherds, at least seven vessels represented	Post med/ modern
47	46	1	6	Animal bone; rib fragment	-
		3	22	Pottery; rim and body sherds	Med/post med.
48	Finds	4	84	Pottery; handle and body sherds	Med/post med.

Medieval and later pottery data

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
4	3	1	24	White salt-glazed stoneware plate fragment	1720s to end of 18th C
16	15	1	20	Early medieval ware base sherd	10th to 13th C
17	Deposit	3	12	Early medieval ware joining body sherds, recent breaks	10th to 13th C
21	20	2	11	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, joining base sherds	10th to 13th C
		1	14	Early medieval ware B2 rim perhaps from a bowl	c.1200
		2	22	Early medieval ware joining sherds	10th to 13th C
		3	19	Medieval coarse ware comprising two joining sherds which join with sherd in context 25 and sherd with layer of white on surfaces, possibly slip	12th to 13th C
		3	21	Medieval coarse ware joining sherds from shoulder of vessel, thick-walled, rilled, pale grey, very similar fabric to that of the rim sherd in context 32	12th to 13th C
25	24	2	13	Early medieval ware base sherds, ?same vessel in context 16	10th to 13th C
		1	7	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 13th C
26	Finds	1	4	Post-medieval red earthenware, unglazed	16th to 19th C
		1	5	Unidentifiable	-
27	Finds	1	16	?Thetford-type ware, thick-walled, abraded	10th to 11th C
		1	40	Shell-and-sand-tempered ware, thick-walled, abraded	10th to 13th C
28	Finds	1	10	Early medieval ware bevelled cooking pot rim	
31	30	6	109	Early medieval ware, includes two joining sherds and large fragment from body and neck of ?cooking pot	10th to 13th C
		4	67	Medieval coarse ware	12th to 13th C
32	30	10	104	Early medieval ware beaded rim from ?small cooking pot and misc body sherds including sherd family	12th C
		1	26	Medieval coarse ware B4 rim perhaps from bowl in same thick-walled pale grey fabric as found in context 21	c.1200
34	33	1	5	Shell-tempered ware	10th to 13th C
		13	215	Early medieval ware, includes sherd family with rilled sides, patchy orange/brown surfaces and thick dark grey core, unlike pottery from other contexts	10th to 13th C
38	u/s	3	28	Early medieval ware	10th to 13th C
44	u/s	2	68	Creamware fragments from plate(s)	mid 18th to early 19th C
		1	23	Pearlware fragment of plate	1779 – 1830s
		1	30	English salt-glazed stoneware	18th to 20th C
		1	51	Black-glazed ware base of jar glazed on both surfaces	17th to 19th C
		4	206	Post-medieval red earthenware including lid-seated jar rim with all over glaze	17th to 19th C
47	46	2	6	Sandy orange ware slip-painted and unglazed	14th to 16th C
		1	16	Tudor red earthenware curved lid-seated jar rim glazed on inside of flange, similar at Beeleigh Abbey	16th C

Context	Feature	Count	Weight	Description	Date
				pre-pub drawing No.34	
48	Finds	1	14	Medieval coarse ware	
		1	12	Mill Green ware, slip-coated and green-glazed	
		1	42	Tudor red earthenware jug handle	
		1	16	Post-medieval red earthenware internally glazed	
		78	1276		

APPENDIX 4: CONTENTS OF ARCHIVE

In one A4 folder:

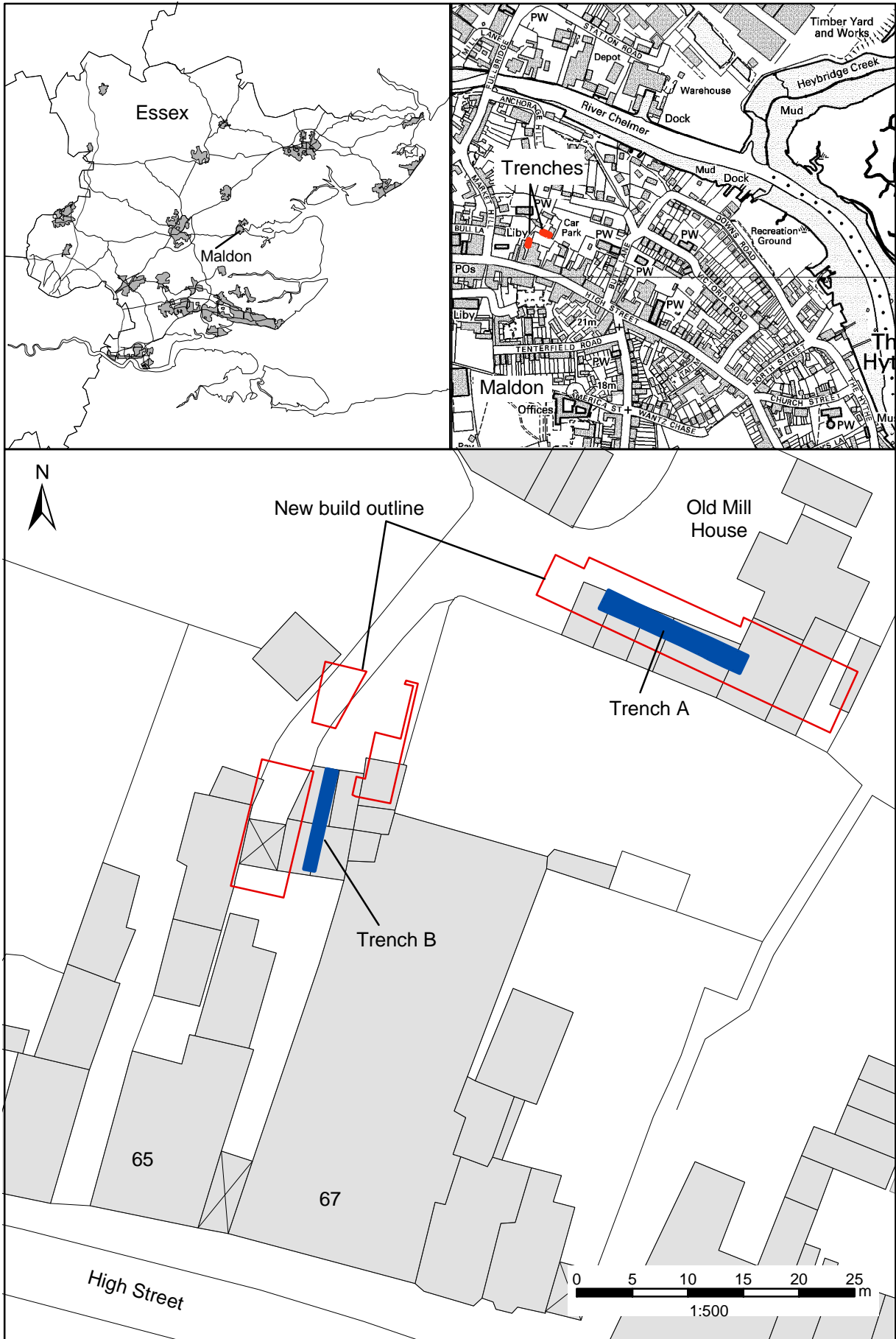
- 1 Copy of this report
- 1 Copy of the Archaeological Brief
- 1 Copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation
- 1 Finds list
- 1 Miscellaneous finds summary and table
- 1 Medieval/post-medieval pottery summary and table
- 2 Context register sheets
- 48 Context sheets
- 1 Section register sheet
- 1 Plan register sheet
- 1 Levels register sheet
- 22 Colour prints and negatives
- 22 Black and white prints and negatives

Separate from folder:

- 4 Sheets of site drawings
- 1 Box of finds

APPENDIX 5: ESSEX HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Site name/Address: Old Mill Close, High Street, Maldon, Essex	
Parish: Maldon	District: Maldon
NGR: TL 85150 07075	Site Code: MD 37
Type of Work: Trial-trenching evaluation	Site Director/Group: Mark Germany, Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit
Date of Work: 14/11/6 to 17/11/6, and 5/12/6	Size of Area Investigated: Two trenches, totalling 32m ²
Location of Finds/Curating Museum: Colchester	Client: E.J. Taylor and Sons Ltd
Further Seasons Anticipated?: No	Related EHER Nos.: 45141
Final Report: Essex Archaeology and History (summary)	
Periods represented: Medieval Post-medieval Modern	
SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:	
<p>A trial-trenching evaluation was carried out at Old Mill Close, on the north side of Maldon High Street, as a condition on a planning consent for a residential development, comprising two blocks of flats. A trial-trench was excavated in each area of new build (Trenches A and B).</p> <p>In trench A, four closely-spaced ditches contained small amounts of late 12th/early 13th-century pottery. The ditches were aligned at right-angles to the High Street. One of them was cut by a late 12th/early 13th-century pit. It is suggested that the ditches are the remains of a medieval property boundary, which was often renewed, or an alleyway between neighbouring tenements. The other discoveries in trench A were two possible 18th-century rubbish pits, and two 19th/20th-century post-holes. The ditches probably relate to a period of growth and consolidation in the town in the late 12th/early 13th century, following its foundation and initial development in the 10th/11th centuries.</p> <p>Trench B revealed a deep and extensive disturbance and a small 15th/16th-century post-hole.</p> <p>The site report includes tables and summaries of the medieval/post-medieval pottery and the miscellaneous finds (glass, bone, brick, shell, and tile).</p>	
Previous Summaries/Reports:-	
Germany, M., 2007: <i>Old Mill Close, Maldon, Essex. Archaeological trial-trenching.</i> ECC FAU report 1697	
Author of Summary: Mark Germany	Date of Summary: January 2007



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Fig.1. Location plan

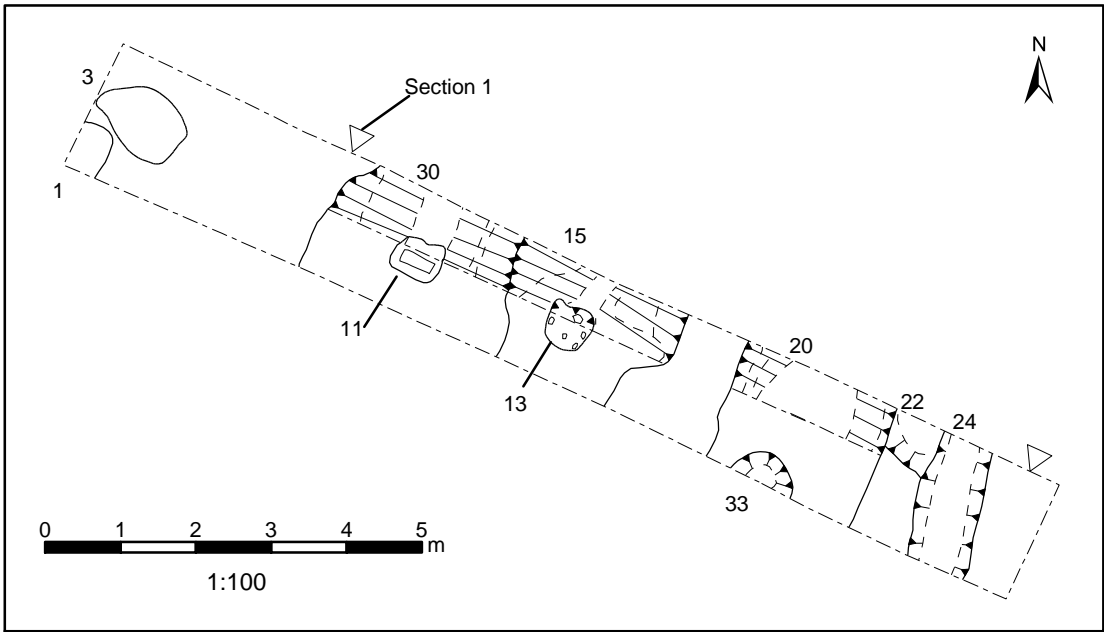


Fig.2. Trench A

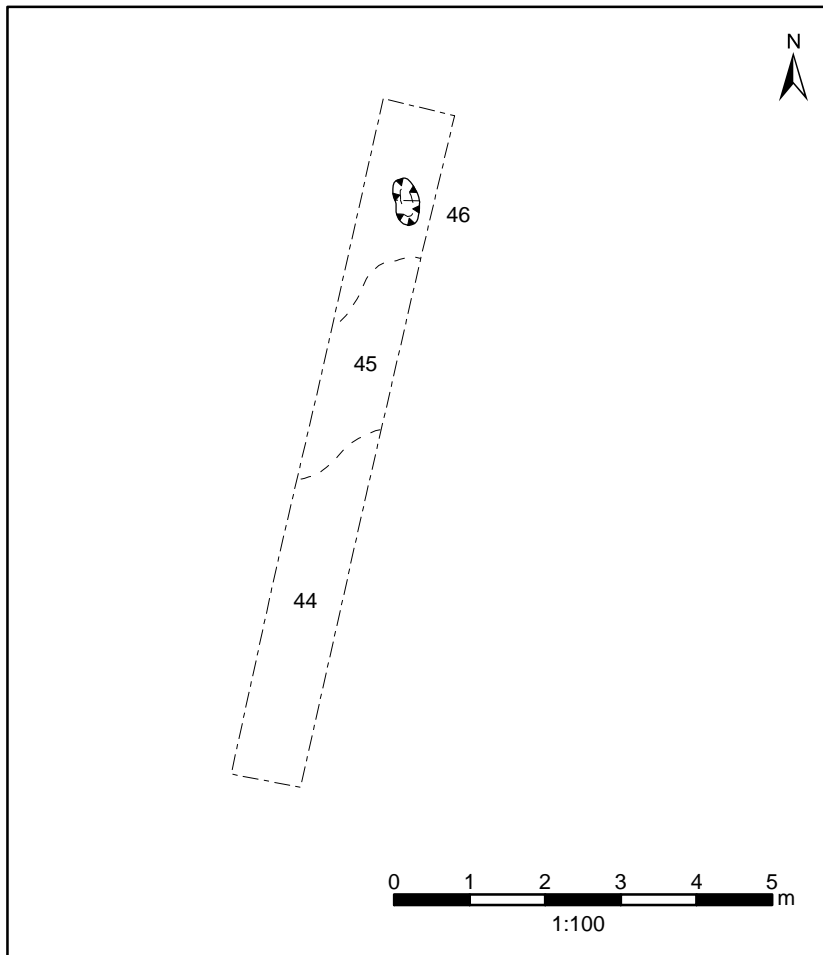


Fig.3. Trench B

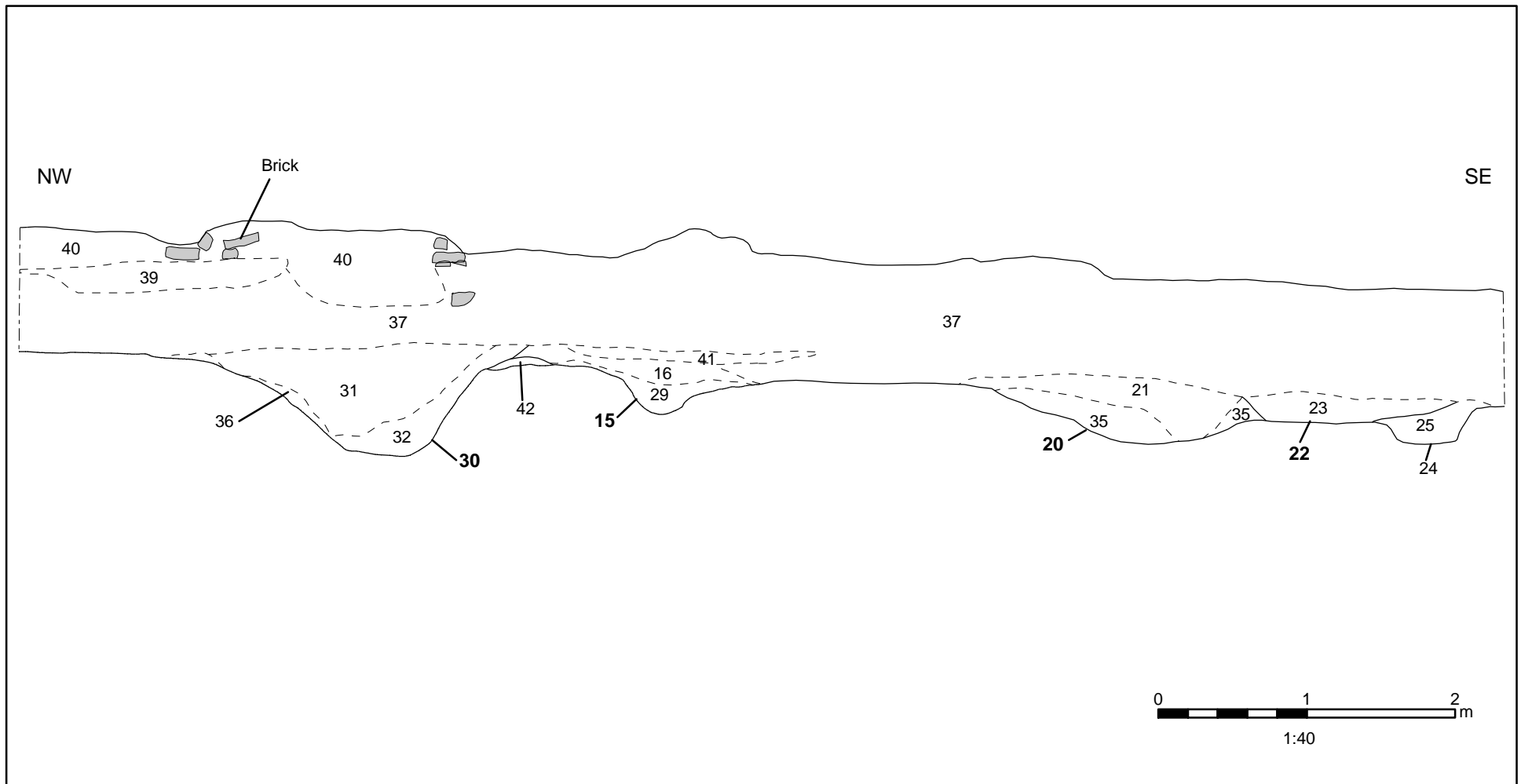


Fig.4. Section 1